[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHICAGO, August 19 .- Delegates in attendance upon the Convention of the Irish National League were early in reporting at the Central Music Hall this morning to enter upon the work of the second day. The committee appointed yesterday remained in session until late hour last night, but in the main concluded their labors so as to be ready to report to the Convention to-day with out delay. The Committee on Credentials had no contests in the delegations to pass upon, but, owing to the large umber of delegates present, were not able to complete their report until after The Committee on Resolutions also held a long night session, but worked harmoniously despite of any fears of the contrary.

Judge Fitzgerald, the temporary

chairman, appeared on the platform at 10:20 A. M., and shortly afterwards delegates began to pour in and quickly

filled the seats on the main floor. At 10:35 A. M. the temporary chairman announced that several of the commissioners were still absent, but expected to be able to report within a very short time, when he would call

he Convention to order.

The Convention was called to order

at 10:50 A. M. The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization e made the permanent organization. The motion was put to the Convention by Michael Davitt, apparently in expectation of complete harmony, and was carried almost unanimously. There were a few dissents-apparently from the New York delegation.

Judge Fitzgerald returned thanks to the Convention for the honor of the position. He said he would certainly sudeavor to give a full hearing to every delegate on any subject to come before the Convention. "I know no ring, know no clique," said the speaker, and I am here for united Ireland. He closed with the eaution that the delgates should have only one sentiment that was to prepare to fight common enemy and to engenfeuds among themselves (England,) said he We hate her,

ause she has hated and despoiled When she declares peace then may we; and not till then will we coase hating her." Continuing, he said · Look at the manner in which we received the peace-offering from the greatest of English statesmen, stinted though it was [cheers], to the people of Scotland and Wales, who said that Ireland was entitled to home-rule. The benediction of a million hearts go out to the Democracy of England, who had signi Gratitude also went out We can have-we will have-no peace until England ceases her deadly hostility to Ireland."

Hon. John F. Finerty rose in his sent, and his appearance was a signal for tremendous cheering. He said he only rose to read a cablegram addressed to him. It read as follows:

· Dublin, August 19 .- Finerty, Chicago Convention, Chicago: The man-hood of Ireland is with you, and trusts dorse Ireland's right and resolve to be free. [Signed]

" CHAS. MCCARTHY TEELING, Dublin."

Mr. Davitt rose and said he desired to say a word in explanation. Mr. Davitt did not question the right of any one in Ireland to send a dispatch from Ireland, but said Mr. Teeling had no right to speak for the people of Ireland. "He was not a member of the League, and I say that Mr. Redmond, Mr. Deasy, and myself have the right to speak for the people of Ireland."

Mr. Finerty arose to speak, and there were loud cheers.
Mr. Hynes, of Illinois, made a point

of order that no motion was before the house and no delegate had a right to the floor. The Chair decided the point well

Mr. Finerty then rose to a question of personal privilege and was finally

given the floor amid considerable con fusion. Delegates from New York and Mr. Hynes interrupted repeatedly. He said Mr. Finerty should not speak on personal questions. Cries were raised for Mr. Finerty to take the platform. He said, "I will be heard any-The Chair : " Mr. Finerty is no spring

chicken; he can be heard anywhere in the ball. Mr. Hynes: "I protest against Mr.

Finerty's speaking."
Mr. Finerty: "I will speak."
The Chair admonished Mr. Finerty

not to make another such remark. Mr. Finerty, when order was re-tored, said: "I am surprised to see

the father of the Land League rise in his place and question that telegram. [More confusion.] In the midst of the uproar Mr. Finerty said: "It is what we have believed for twenty years, and I shall hold to my view for the freedom of Ireland to my death. If Mr. Teeling is not in the League, and if he holds to that sentiment, he is certainly entitled to belong to it." As another scene ensued, Mr. Finerty

declined to say more. He was cheered by the main body of the Convention. Mr. Davitt arose and said he could not dispute the right of Mr. Finerty to desire the freedom of Ireland, and would not do so. This acted as a quieter, and the uproar subsided. The Committee on Credentials re-

ported the list of regular delegates. The Committee on Resolutions re-ported, through Rev. Mr. Betts, as fol-

We, delegates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principles of human freedom and the right of he people to frame their own laws-a right which lies at the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this republic, and which has been advantageously extended to the colonial possessions of Great Britain-do hereby

First. That we express our heartiest and most unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland.

Second. That we heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associ-ates in the English House of Commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and

ability to achieve home rule in Ireland. Third. That we extend our heartfeld thanks to Gladstone for his great efforts in behalf of Irish self-government, and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch, and Welsh Democracy for the support given to the great Liberal leader and his Irish policy during the

recent general elections. Fourth. Resolved, That this Convenson hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the gengrous support which they have given to he cause of self-government in Ireland. Fifth. That we record our seuse of the remarkable forbearance and self-

restraint exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of the cruel and disonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rack-rent-ing landlords, and in view of the license, scandalously extended, to organize lawlessness in the north of Ireland by parti san officials; and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own

Sixth. That we hereby thank the president, treasurer, and secretary of e Irish National League for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective stations.

Seventh. That the following cablegram be forwarded to Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell: "The delegates to the Irish National League Convention of | \$10,000 !" America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every State and Territory in the sure you of a cordial endorsement of tinge of sarcasm in his tone, "for mo your policy by a united and harmonious ney Convention

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Colonel Atkinson, of Detroit, (a member of the Resolutions Committee,) explained, on behalf of the committee, that, in considering the declarations contained in the draft, the committee, while discussing them fully, adopted

them unanimously.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by hearty cheering.

Mr. Finerty moved that the resolu-

tions be adopted section by section. Cries of "No! No!"] Mr. Armstrong, of Georgia, seconded

Mr. Gannon desired them adopted v sections. If there was anything beween the lines, with all due respect to heir visitors from Ireland, which would bind the League to forever pursue its present course despite any exigency f the future which might arise for different course of action, then he desired

to vote against them." [Cheers]. Mr. Alexander Sullivan made an eloquent address and evoked wild cheering. He declared that in the suppression of views dear to their souls they did so that men in the gap might be untrammelled. The personal repre-sentatives of Ireland present had given proof of their absolute fealty to their native country. The empty sleeve of Michael Davits testified to what he had suffered. There had been preachers of fear that there would not be harmony in the Convention, but the men who had borne the brunt of the fight in the past, and who were ready to bear arms now, if necessary [tremendous cheering], did not fear, and there were men here to strangle, if necessary, those who would attempt to hamper or thwart the absolute purpose of the League to follow Parnell under any flag he might elect.

Great cheering.]
Mr. Devoy, of New York, said that
many of the New York delegation may have come with as many reservations as those from Illinois, but he desired peace and harmony, and wanted the resolutions endorsed as a whole.

Mr. Davitt suggested, in a spirit of harmony, that the resolutions should be again read and then be adopted unani-

Mr. Finerty said he would withdras The resolutions were then adopted by the Convention rising, followed by

frantic cheering. The chairman then introduced Mr. Redmond, who addressed the Conven-

At 1:10 P. M., at the conclusion of mond's closing remarks were wildly

At 3:45 P. M. Judge Fitzgerald rected with tremendous applause. The ninutes were unanimously adopted.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was read by Mr. W. P. O'Connor, of Wisconsin. He an-nounced that the report had already been endorsed by Messrs. Davitt, Redmond, and Devoy. At the outset the report defined the objects of the League and the methods to be employed to attain these objects. Sections providing for the organization of the League and he transaction of its business constituted the remainder of the report.

A delegate objected to the clause virtually advising the League to boycott articles of English manufacture. moved that the clause be cut from the report.

Great confusion followed, in which were mingled cries of "Question!" allusions to the tariff, and denunciations of England. Amid the uproar the previous question was ordered. Delegates from Pennsylvania attempted, notwithstanding, to talk on the subject of the tariff. The question was then put, and the section remained in. There was practically no opposition.

The scene of enthusiasm that ensued surpassed any that had before occurred in the Convention. The delegates cheered, shouted, and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement would | Fitzgerald. never cease. The section which caused so much enthusiasm was as follows :

" Section 5. To hart the enemy where he will feel it most by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale."

Following its adoption the constitution was adopted in its entirety amid Rev. Dr. G. W. Pepper, a Methodist

clergyman, who is one of the delegates, was then invited to address the vention. He said he had tested the feeling of his co-religionists, and could say they were in thorough sympathy with Parnell and Gladstone. finally, if they failed after trying every method. Parnell should send a message. 'Come and help us,' then," said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the throne of God there will be at least one yacant pulpit in the United States."

The cheering at this point was terific. When it somewhat abated there was a call for a speech from Rev. Father O'Reilley, of Detroit. He grace- this action." fully declined, saying he was here simply to render an account of all the money he had recently "stolen."

[Laughter and cheers.]
The report of the Committee on Finance was then read. It highly complimented Rev. Dr. O'Reilley on his more than faithful and satisfactory discharge of his duties as treasurer of the League. It showed that \$320,282 had been collected in the last two years. and the report mentioned the exact sum to a cent that had been remitted to Parnell or his bankers. Only \$5,000 of the entire sum was still in the hands of the tressurer. Father O'Reilley was

thanked by a vete of the Convention. Mr. Brady, of Massachusetts, m-ported an amendment to the treasurer's report in the shape of a check for \$3,500. The amendment was accepted

warmly. Mr. Brady suggested that the Massa chusetts system of five-dollar collec-tions be extended all over the United States. The \$3,500 showed the results

of such a system.
At this point the Chairman recog-

nized Father O'Reilley, who said the had heard from men who had carried muskets in the ranks. Now they should hear from the men who carried the purse. He then read the amount con-

tributed by each State.

A delegate from the East asked if it was not a mistake about the amount contributed by Illinois. The chairman said : " You are no from Illinois. That State can take care

At this juncture Mr. Hynes, of Chicago, jumped to his feet, and amid hisses from every part of the hall, and notwithstanding the declaration of the Chair that he was interrupting the treasurer's report, vehemently shouted : "I wish to say that the city of Chicago sent outside of the League the sum of

The Convention was in an uprosr, but wave of Dr. O'Reilley's hand produced quiet "I am not accounting nion, and also from Canada, and as- remarked the reverend treasurer, with a that did not pass through my

> The reading then proceeded. Mr. Fgan presented a check for \$2,000 from Patrick Ford, collected through the columns of the Irish World. Several other checks of lesser amounts

> were also handed in.
> Secretary Sutton then began reading his report. He said it was necessarily largely a retrospective glance at the history of the League. On motion, the report was ordered to be printed. Money in sums of \$200 and \$500 continued to pour into the treasurer's

hands. His witty responses kept the Convention in excellent humor. The chairman announced that the next business was the election of a pre

sident for the League in America. Mr. Brennan, of Nebraska, took the floor. He said the past-presidents of the League were among the best and the bravest of the Irish race in America. The presidency of the Lesgue was an office that had been filled by the honest, brainy, fearless Alexander Sullivan. [Cheers.] Mr. Brennan referred in similar terms to Patrick Egan and to Patrick A. Collins. The speaker placed in nomina tion Nebraska's favorite citizen, John Fitzgerald.

Mr. Barry, of Pennsylvania, in con limentary terms nominated Hugh Mc-Caffrey, of Philadelphia.

Mr. McCaffrey arose and thanked hi friends for the nomination, but he desired to work only for the people of Ireland in accomplishing their pendence.

Both names were seconded many Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, in

econding Mr. McCaffrey's nomination said there should be no sectional feeling in this matter, but he claimed that Mr. McCaffrey was located in that section where there were men who had principally upheld the Irish at home. Her was an opportunity to put down the stale calumnies of the London press that this organization had been manipulated. The manliness of men on this floor was his best recommenda-

After several other States had been heard from New Jersey again tried in vain to get the floor. The chairman recognized a delegate from Louisiana. Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, jumped to his feet and wildly waved his hands Don't!" he exclaimed ; "don't show your hand too plainly, Mr. Chairman. The chairman, with dignity, told the

Louisiana delegate to proceed. Mr. Hynes, of Chicago, rose to say that he regretted Mr. Fitzgerald was Mr. Redmond's speech, the Convention | not from Pennsylvania. There would adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Red- have been a fitness in giving the office to the East. He had, however, inquired carefully whether Mr. Fitzgerald had any entangling alliances. He had been rapped with his gavel, and Secretary assured to the contrary. As Mr. Mc-Sutton began to read the minutes of Caffrey had declined the presidency. yesterday's proceedings. During the therefore make Mr. Fitzgerald president reading Mrs. Parnell entered and was and make Mr. McCaffrey vice-president. Let Mr. Fitzgerald arise before th vention and state that he would give Reports of committees were next in | his entire time, and Mr. Hynes would support him.

A scene of confusion then ensued and lasted fully half an hour, it being claimed that the requiring of such a statement was an insult.

Mr. Hynes continued speaking, and was replied to by Mr. Sullivan. Other speakers interjected remarks with great rapidity. Finally John Finerty arose and said he was not delighted with the proceedings. In the interest of harmony he seconded the nomination of Mr. Fitzgerald and moved the previous question.

A ballot by States was about to be taken, when a delegate proposed the name of Mr. M. V. Garron, of Iowa; but the confusion was so great that the nomination could not be heard by 'the main body of delegates. Nearly every man in the hall was on his feet, and impromptu meetings of State delegaions were begun on all sides.

The chairman, seeing the desire of the Convention, promptly declared a recess. After a short recess voting began.

The result of the vote in New York was announced as follows: McCaffrey 80. Fitzgerald 63. There were loud cheers, and Pennsylvania immediately east 107 votes for McCaffrey and 15 for The total was then called: Fitzger-

ald 703, McCaffrey 244. Handkerchiefs and State banners, hats, umbrellas, and every object that could be readily grabbed by the excited delegates were hurled in the air. The applause was deafening.
Mr. McCaffrey congratulated Mr

Fitzgerald, and moved that the election be made unanimous. It was carried with the wildest enthusiasm. Loud cries for Fitzgerald were heard,

and Mr. McCaffrey was appointed by the Chair to escort the new president of the League to the platform. Mr. Fitzgerald made a brief and od-humored speech. Mr. Egan then stepped to the front

of the platform and nominated Hugh McCaffrey for vice-president, and he was unanimously elected and given a storm of cheers. Mr. McCaffrey here arose and said he could give very good reasons for not He begged that, in all fairaccepting.

Said he : " I am, sir, forced to take Chairman: "I believe you never would do it unless forced.'

ness, he be excused for not accepting.

The Convention emphatically declined to take Mr. McCaffrey's views, and proceeded quickly to elect Rev. Father McKenna as second vice-president. Mr. Armstrong, of Georgia, was

pressed for third vice-president, but a delegate speaking for him declined to allow his name to be used. Alexander Sullivan, in a few wellhosen words, named Mr. Martin, of Baltimore, for the position.

Father McKenns, of Canada, asked that the Dominion be given the office of third vice-president. Mr. O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, moved that as Mr. McCaffrey had been so urgent in declining the tirst vice-presidency his resignation be accepted.

rice-president. The motion was carried with a roa of applause. Mr. Hynes objected to the manner which the motion was carried. Mr. McCaffrey did not insist on

Some confusion ensued until a deleate from Pennsylvania rose and anboritatively said Mr. McCaffey would

Mr. O'Neill Ryan's motion was instantly withdrawn, and at the suggestion of Rev. Dr. O'Reilley the nominee for vice-president from Canada was given a place on the National Commit-

This less only Mr. O'Donnell, of Iowa, and General Martin before the Convention. The latter, who had been ominated by Alexander Sullivan, was elected with tremendous cheering. Rev. Father O'Reilley was nominated

by the Convention en masse for trea-Mr. Deasy, one of the delegates from Ireland, was given the platform, and in

a loud, clear voice congratulated the Convention on its action, and said there was no parellel in the history of any people of the proof of allegiance which he Irish people have given to the national cause.

The chairman announced that the

next business in order was the election of secretary. Mr. Sutton, the present secretary, was unanimously elected.

Michael Davitt then arose to speak and was greeted with the wildest applause. He said that while he and Mr. Finerty had crossed swords in a friendly way, he would say that no truer friend of Ireland lived than John Fin-

erty. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Davitt thanked the Convention for the kindness with which he and his colleagues had been treated in this Convention.

Mrs. Parnell was next loudly called for, and she stepped to the front of the platform amid the vociferous cheers of he entire Convention

Mrs. Parnell said she was almost sorry that she was called to address this Convention, which had so much usiness to transact, but she had been longing to pay her tribute to Michael Davitt. She had also wanted to express her gratitude to Mr. Gladstone, who in almost the last hours of his great life had lent the radiance of his intellect and the weight of his mighty hand to the cause of old Ireland. [Great

Mr. O'Brien was the next speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to his leader, Charles S. Parnell, and begged that all of Ireland's friends in America would trust him and support and love him as

they did at home. John Finerty, after repeated calls, was induced to take the platform. He did so with evident reluctance. The chairman introduced him as " The Tall

Sycamore from Illinois."

Mr. Finerty said: "I really do not wish to be placed in a position of making the English nervous. But he never hated an Englishman except in Ireland. Policy and truth were two totally different things. [Cheers.] It was policy to follow in the lead of Parnell and Davitt as far as they went; but if then. at last, the English pation said Ireland could not obtain the right to govern herself, it was then policy and manhood to be ready when the opportunity came to put themselves behind the implements of force and win their

rights and their freedom. Mr. Finerty was cheered to the echo. Mr. Davitt at once took the platform, and said be could not allow the speech of Mr. Finerty to pass without a word from him. Those who were first to oppose moral force were always first to

me forward with speeches. Mr. Finerty here advanced excitedly and claimed that he should not be

Mr. Davitt replied calmly that he had ot insulted Mr. Finerty, and he was not going to be intimidated by any one. He had never questioned the honesty of Mr. Finerty's purpose, nor had he ever boasted of what he would be willing to suffer for Ireland, but he would ask Mr. Finerty if they in Ireland had not, with a movement resting solely on a meral force, raised the Irish race to a meyer attained before.

Mr. Finerty conceded they had. The Convention then emphatically signified its wish that Mr. Finerty should resume his seat, which he did.

after some persuasion. Mr. Redmond, one of the Irish delegates, arose and said as Mr. Finerty's speech was certain to be quoted by their enemies in the English press, he felt it his duty to say that Mr. Finerty did not do justice to him or his speech by saying that his speech was in the slightest an advance upon the resolutions of the Convention. As Mr. Finerty had said, he (Finerty) did not vote for the resolutions of the Convention. Mr. Finertw's individual expressions of opinion after the business of the Convention was over were not representative, and

could not represent the sentiment of the Convention.

Alexander Sullivan tried to quiet the delegates. He rose cool and collected, and, making his way to the platform was given a reception the like of which for warmth, is seldom witnessed in convention of Irishmen. With clearness and loudness of voice that astonished his nearest acquaintances he said : "I profoundly regret that at this Convention, in so great and so significant an assemblage as this, a single word has been uttered that would place it in the position of having a semblance of difference. I am sure that such a word was from the heart and not from the head. I disagree with no man in declaring absolutely and unqualifiedly the right of Ireland to govern Ireland, and I cannot disagree with these gentlemen from Irelandthese brave men-that the Irish people. led by their wondrous leader, had, indeed, won a signal advantage for Ire land's cause. Parnell, exclaimed Sullivan, has not been able to command an Irish Parliament Dublin, but he has been able say to an English Parliament in London, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." There is no ruler upon the broad earth to-night whose word o command is so readily obeyed as the word of Charles Stewart Parnell. We came here as brothers; let us depart

as brothers. Mr. Sullivan, as chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, then began reading in a subdued voice the list of the various announcements The Convention, which through his address had been alternately spellbound and wildly enthusiastic, was now still and as orderly as during the passage between Messrs. Davitt and Finerty it had been uproarious and turbulent.

Adjourned at 11 P. M. A War on the Knights.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] PITTSBURGH, August 19 .-Johnstown special says : The Cambria Iron Company is making a quiet but determined war upon the Knights of Labor. Sixty employees were dismissed during the week without notice and without assigning any reason. About half of the company's employees are Knights of Labor, and it is expected that the jury has returned to the that the whole number will be dishotel. This is believed to indicate that the whole number will be discharged. They are not strong enough within themselves to make any resistand that Father McKenna be made first ance.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 19 .-The Democratic Convention of the First district, at Orangeburg, to-day unanimously nominated the Hon. Samuel Dibble for re-election to Congress. GIVEN TO THE JURY

JUDGE GARY'S CHARGE IN THE CHI CAGO ANARCHISTS' TRIALS.

Lengthy Document Read to the Jury Defining and Explaining Points of Law Relative to the Case.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, August 19 .- The case of the Anarchists on trial for participation in the Haymarket outrage was given to the jury to-day after a long and careful charge by Judge Gary. In his charge Judge Gary, after giving the usua definitions of what was murder and what it's punishment is under the statutes, said : The Court instructs the jury that, as

a matter of law in considering the case the jury are not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts, nor must the entertain such doubts as are merely chimerical or conjectural. A doubt to justify an acquittal must be reasonable, and it must arise from candid and impartial investigation of all the evidence in the case; and unless it is such that, were vice for the rest of the fiscal year. I of doubt interposed in the grave transactions of life, it would cause a reasonable and prudent man to hesitate and pause, it is insufficient to authorize a verdict of not guilty. If, after considering all the evidence, you can say you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, you are satis-fied beyond a reasonable doubt. The Court instructs the jury, as a matter of law, that an accessory is he who stands by and aids, abets, or assists, or who, not being present, aiding, abetting, or assisting, has advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the perpetration of crime; he who thus aids, abets, assists, advises, or encourages shall be considered as a principal and be punished accordingly. accessory, when the crime is committed within or without this State by his aid or procurement in this State, may be indicted and convicted at the same time as the principal, or before or after his conviction, and whether the principal s convicted or amenable to justice or not, and punished as a principal. If the defendants attempted to overthrow the law by force and threw the bomb, then the defendants who were in the conspiracy were guilty of murder. If there was an Anarchistic conspiracy and the defendants were parties to it, they were guilty of murder, though the date of the culmination of the conspiracy was not fixed. If any

of the defendants conspired to excite by advice the people to riot and murder, such defendants are guilty if such murder was done in pursuance of said conspiracy. The impracticability of the aims of the defendants is immaterial. Circumstantial evidence is competent to prove built, and if the defendants conspired to overthrow the law and Degan was killed in consequence, the parties are guilty, and it is not necessary that any of the defendants were present at the killing. All the parties to a conspirace are equally guilty. Circumstantial evi Sence must satisfy the jury beyond reasonable doubt. In such case the jury may find the defendants guilty. When the defendants testified in th case they stood on the same ground as other witnesses. The jury can take into account the interest of the witness. If any one of such defendants has lied as a witness, the jury should not believe such part of his testimony as has been corroborated. The jury were not to go seyond the evidence to hunt u ubts. Doubts must arise naturally from the evidence, and must act as they would in ordinary affairs of life. A doubt must be a reasonable one. Sempathy does not constitute a reasonable doubt. The jurors must believe as men where there was no oath to the witnesses. The jurors were judges of law and fact, but should not go against the Court without full consideration. The jury might find any or all the defendants guilty or not guilty, and could fix the penalty for all. If guilty of murder or of anything else, better than the judge, they should so

the sentence should be fixed in accord ance with the statute. Forms of verdicts were given to the jury providing for all sentences, and also acquittals For the defendants the instructions were that if the jury understood the law act. Before the jury can convict the defendants they must find them guilty eyond reasonable doubt. probabilities do not constitute guilt. Personal opinions of facts not proved are incompetent. The jury are he sole judges and can consider the interests of the witnesses which might color their testimony. Waller and Seliger were accomplices, and their testimony should be viewed with great care. If Waller and Seliger testified from the promise of reward, such fact should determine the weight of their testimony. If any of the State's witnesses testified from the hope of reward the same rule should aply. The jury should act with creat caution upon the testimony

f the accomplices, and should be satisfied of its truth before finding the defendants guilty. The jury should endeavor to give ful credence to the testimony of the defendants, if possible. The jury cannot disregard the testimony of defendants on the ground alone that they are defend-ants. The statements of the State's attorneys not based on evidence should not be regarded. cumstantial facts should not ncompatible with innocence; and if the facts can be reconciled with innocence the defendants should be acquitted. If the crime may have been committed by some outside party, acquittal should ollow. The allusion and references to the supposed danger of anarchy, etc., should not be regarded by the jury Individuals and communities have a right to arm for pretection, and an in itation to arm for such a purpose is not guilt.

The Judge finished his instructions at 2:50 P. M., and the jury immediately retired. The defendants listened with eager attention during the reading of the Judge's instructions to the jury. Parsons took notes throughout the entire reading, while the others contented themselves with listening merely. Impressions differ as to time the jury will probably be out. It is admitted that some portions of the instructions offered the jury an opportunity to discriminate between the defendants in the matter of their guilt and the relative degrees of punishment to be fixed, and that this may result in an adjournment for to-day before a ver-

A large audience awaits the result with indications of absorbing interest. At 10 o'clock to-night it is learned that a verdict has been found, as otherwise the jury had been instructed by the Court not to leave their room in the Criminal-Court building. From the bailiff it is learned that the jurymen were ready to return to their hotel at 8 o'clock this evening. It is conjectured from this that, with the possible exception of Neebe, the prisoners will fare alike, the jury not hav-

dict has been returned.

ing taken the requisite time to discuss their cases separately to the extent of affixing the different penalties.

Opening of Parliament-The Queen By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. LONDON, August 19 .- The Parliament was opened to-day. The Lord High Chancellor, Baron Halsbury, read the speech from the Tarone, which was in substance as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen of the House

of Commons :

I have summoned you at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of last Par liament was interrupted before the ordinary work was completed so that the sense of the people might be taken with regard to the proposed changes in the government of Ireland. The result of this appeal confirmed the conclusion of the late Parliament. The temporary arrangement of the last Parliament for the public charge renders it inexpedient to postpone the consideration necessary to financial legislation. The estimate submitted to the last Parliament and partially voted for will be laid before

am confident that they will receive your prompt and careful attention. The Earl of Granville (Liberal) asked in the House of Lords this afternoon that the new Government make a clear statement of its contemplated Irish poli-

you. I abstain at present from recom-

mending any measures except those es-

sential to the conduct of the public ser-

The Duke of Argyle (Unionist), in reply, denied that a member of the late Government was justified in making such a demand, and took occasion to make a long speech, "dissecting," he called it, Gladstone's Irish policy, which the Duke described as a " miserable fiasco of running up to the masthead the flag of Parnell and the Irish

Nationalist party." Baron St. Oswald moved and Baron De Ros seconded the address in reply to

the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury admitted that the situation in Burmah was unsatisfactory, but he thought there was no reason for apprehension or alarm. The Afghan oundary Commission, he said, had not been withdrawn. Although a difference had arisen in regard to the boundaries, it could be settled as easily in London and St. Petersburg as on the spot. There was a reasonable prospect of accord between England and Russia with regard to the Afghan boundary. The policy of the Government towards Turkey would be to continue the policy of late years. Referring to Ireland Lord Salisbury said that the Government would take every step to maintain social order and protect individual rights. It was necessary to have time for inquiry before entering into details. Regarding the reform of Government offices with respect to education and local government for Ireland, he was unable o furnish a sketch of the Government's proposals. There would be a special inpiry as to the means for healthily deeloping the material resources of Ire-There would also be an inquiry nto the Belfast rioting. There was iduct of the pelice of Ireland.

ima-facis ground for impugning the DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE HOUSE During the recess of the House of ommons this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly deserted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious-looking brownpaper parcel. The officials of the louse and a number of policemen were hastily summoned, and they diately held a solemn council to devise a plan of action. One of them picked up the supposed infernal machine, suspiciously applied it to his ear to ascertain whether he could detect any ticking in the interior. Therest of the party stood near by in a state of suspense. The whole formed a very dramatic scene. Finally one of the officials manfully seized the parcel, hastily carried it to an out-house and examined it and found that it contained some iron bolts that were used as missiles during

the recent riots in Belfast. Base-Ball Yesterday. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) Philadelphia: Philadelphias, 5; New

Yorks, 1. Washington : Bostons, 4 ; Washing-Staten Island : Brooklyns, 1; Metropolitans, 5. Chicago: St. Louis, 3; Chicagos, 9.

Baltimore: Athletics, 3; Louisville: Cincinnatis, 3: Louisvilles, 6. St. Louis: Pittsburghs, 6; St.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 18. A Times-Union Sanford (Fla.) special says: A fire this afternoon destroyed Trafford & Co.'s tin-shop, the South Florida railway depot, Paramore's livery-stable, the Lake-View Hotel, Rand's warehouse, and several small buildings. Loss, \$65,000; insurance, \$11,-

LATE WEATHER REPORT. [Hy telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, August 20-1 A. M .- For Virginia and North Carolina, fair weather, followed by local rains, easterly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

For Western Florida, local raine, easterly winds, nearly stationary ten-

perature. The weather in Richmond yesterday was jair and pleasant. Range of Thermometer Yesterday. 6 P. M. ...... Midnight ..... Mean Somperature.



DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. New York, Augest 19.—The stock man to day showed a material improveme foold imports were the principal factor producing the result, although remore regard to the movement were much ex-serated. The result of the trunk-time of regard to the movement were much exagerated. The result of the trunk-time conference also had an influence for good, and London and Amsterdam are credited with renewed purchasing to-day. Five thousand shares of New York Central are reported to shave been withdrawn from the market for shipment to London, the immediate effect being a sharp demand for it in the loan-room. Reports of the earnings for the second week in August of some haif a dozen reads were issued this morning, all showing gains over the corresponding period of last year. Prices at the opening showed advances ranging from \$4 to \$4\$, the latter in New York Central and Delaware and findson; while Union Pacific was up \$5. There were gains of signt fractions at the opening, but the market soon began to yield and continued heavy throughout the moraing hour. Lackawanna and New York and New England being noticeably weak at this time. In the afternosa the decline was all regained, and the market closed drin to strong at the advance. Final changes are in favor of higher prices although the more important advances were usually in the active stocks. Sizes 25,000 shares.

Noon-Stocks duil and stocaly. Money and

sorth Carolina 4'a.

South Carolina Frown conTennessee sottlement 3'a.

Virginia 6'a.

Virginia 6'a.

Virginia 6'n.

Virginia 6'n.

Cheaspeake and Onio.

Chicago and Northwestern protection of the control of the co (bid) 47 Norfolk and Western prefers Northern Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred... St. Faul. St. Paul preferred. Texas Pacific.....

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. THURSDAY, August 19, 1886. SALES-FIRST BOARD.-\$100 Bichmon ity 6's (January, 1889,) at 104; \$100 do.

July, 1890.) at 106 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. STATE BECURITIES. Richmond city 6's...... Richmond city 6's..... Richmond city 5's..... Richmond city 4's..... BAILROAD BONDS. BALLEGAD BONDS.

Atlanta and Charlotte 1st 7's. 125
A and C guaranteed 4's... 106
C, C, & A, 1st mort, 7's... 114
Cnes, and Ohlo 1st 6's. B, gold. 7's
Cless and Shio, 2d 6's. curr'ey. 130
Georgia Facilite 1st 6's... 108
Petersburg Class A, 5's... 107
Petersburg Class A, 5's... 107
Bottersburg Class B, 6's... 109
B, and D, consol 6's... 108 112 124 RAILROAD STOCKS. Per.

Atlanta and Charlotte......100 .... North Carolina 100 106 Norfolk and Western pref d 100 424 Petersburg Rallroad 100 62 BANK STOCKS. BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 19.-Virginia new \$ 8, 68%. Bid to-day, GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, August 19, 1886. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY, SALES ESPONTED TO SECRETARY,
WHEAT.—White, 38 bushels common at
76c. Mixed, 1,260 bushels very good on
private terms: 4,108 bushels very good on
very good at 73 to 88c. Red, 143 bushels
common Longberry at 73c.; 1,200 bushels
very good Longberry on private terms;
1,620 bushels common to prime Shortberry
at 62 to 88c.
Cosx.—White, 500 bushels prime western
on private terms.

n private terms. RYE.—44 bushels very good at 68c.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. AUGUST 19, 1886. There was some increased activity in tobacco to-day, and sales were rather more satisfactory than yesterday; but the market does not show as much life—on the surface, at least—as it did last week. No doubt the late receipts are not as inviting as some of the former ones. Private innation repeats the same story concerning the bad outlook, with only late tobac-

sking a showing of improvement in MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Cotton steady; Saics, 685 baics; uplands, 95-150.; Orleans, 9gc; net receipts, 1,137 baics; exports—to Great Eritain, 961 baics; stock, 196,125 baics, Southern flour quiet; common to fair extra, \$2.85a35.50. Wheat latige, higher; No. 2 red, August, 88'ga89ige; September, 89'ga90ige, closing at 89'ge. Corn jake higher, olosing weaker; No. 2, August, 30c; September, 19'ga52ge. Oats a shade stronger; No. 2 August, 39a33ige. Hops quiet. Coffee fair; Rie firm at 9'ge. Sugarsteady and quiet. Molasses steady, Mee firm. Cotton-seed oil; 242ge. for crade, 40c, for refined. Mosin quiet at \$1.02'ga1.05. Turpantine firm at 35c. Hides quiet. Wool quiet. Fora duil and weaker; mess, 310.30 for old; \$11a\$11.50 for new. Middles duil, lard less active and \$35c. lower; western steam, 37.42'sa\$7.45; September, \$7.47a\$7.50. Freights steady. NEW YORK.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 19.—Cotion duil: middling, 9,4996. Floor steady and quiet. Wheat—Southern higher and active; southern red. 87a90c.; southern amber. 88a 89fc.; No. 2 western winter red. sopt. 895a 89fc.; October 895a89fc. Corn—Southern lower and duil; southern white, 51a52c.; southern yellow diasis.; western mixed, sopt. 49a49fc.; September, 495a59fc.; steamer. 42a49fc.; September, 495a59fc.; steamer. 42a49fc.; Cots firm and fairly active; southern 27a 55c.; western white, 33a30c.; western mixed, 39a39c.; western mixed, 30a39c.; Pennsylvania, 27a35o. Rye higher at 00a56c. Provisions steady with fair inquiry. Sugar—Copper-refined steady at 95a10c. Whiskey steady at 31.20. Other articles unchanged. Freights to Liverpool per steamer duil. BALTIMORE.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, August 19.-Flour firm, Wheat

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 19.—The tomo of foreign advices respecting wheat were again favorable, with free export inquiry at the seaboard. This made an unusually strong market here, prices starting it, higner; receded ic, but the shorts were anxious to cover, and prices advanced light, eased off ac, railled ige, fell off ic, and closed light higher than yesterday. Cora ruled somewhat dull and generally easier, dosing ic, under yesterday, Oats were quiet and easy, but prices showed but little change. Messpork was tame and declined 10x12ye, Lard was again firm for near deliveries, and advanced 75/a10c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Angust 19.—Flour firm. Wheat active; closed 1½c. above yesterday; No. 2. cash, 79½c.; September, 80½c. Corn slow and lower; No. 2 mixed. cash, 59b. bid; September, 40%40½c. Oate firm and very slow; No. 2 mixed. cash, 27½c.; September, 27½c. bid. Whistey steady. Provisions slow and easy. Pork—Jobbing, 310.25.

Lard, 56.63½, Bulk-meats—Boxed lots, long clear, 56.3045 35; short-tib. 56.37½, clear, 56.50. Bacon—Long clear, 59.35; short-ribs. 56.57½,350.95; short clear, 57.12½a57.20.

CINCLENATI. CINCLENATI.
CINCLENATI. August 19.—Flour active and higner; family, 33.40a35.55. Wheas strong and higher; No. 2 red. 79a50c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 mixed, 44c. Oans steady at 25a255c. Fork dull at 310.25. Lard scarce and higher at 510. Bulk-mease quiet; ahort-rib, 56.30. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whiskey firm at 51.08. Hogs easier; common and light, 53.90a54.55; packing and butchers, 54.40a54.89.

LOUISVILLE. WILMINGTON. N. C., August 19.—Turpen-tine dull at 32c. Rosin firm; strained. 75c.; good, 50c. Tar dim at \$1.50. Crude

turpentine firm; bard, fåe.; peltow-dip. COTTON MARKETS.

COTTON MARKETS.

ROMPOLE, VA., August 19.—Cotton dull; middling, 950. Net receipts, 42 bales; gross receipts, 42 bales; atcet, 8 306 bales; and bales; and bales; and bales; bales; apperts—construe. I bale; to Great Britain.— bales; to France,— bales; to Great Britain.— bales; to France, bales; and bales; and bales; and bales; and bales; and bales; and proceeding a bales; and proceeding a bales; and proceeding and bales; and bales; to the Continent.— bales.

BAN AND AND AND AND AND AND BALES. obice: to the Continent. — bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 19.—Coston
Guist; midding, 8½c. Net receipts. B
Bales; gross receipts. 24 bales; sales
bales; stock, 2,907 bales; exports -costwise, 32 bales; to the Continent
bales; to Great Britain. — bales; to
France. — bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 19.—Cos quiet; middling, 9'gc. Net receipts, bales; gross receipts, 11 bales; sies. bales; gross receipts, 11 bales; sies. bales; sock. 1,500 bales; sopret—16 fff Britain. — bales; to the Continent, bales; constwise, 77 bales; to France, bales.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTCHER. NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.
NEW YORK, August 19.—Cotton—Net recelpis, 10 bales; gross recelpis, 1 325 bales.
Futures closed cany; sales, 58.400 bales;
Rugust, 59.1636,19; September, 59.253
89.28; October and November, 59.2538,26;
Eccember, 59.27329,28; January, 59.36
89.37; February 59.44a50,45; March, 59.52a
89.33; April, 59.61; May, 59.70a,59.71; June,
59.79a39.80; July, 9.87a59.88. NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET,
[Reported for the Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, August 19.—The Cleaners' Association met yesterday, but made no
change in prices. This action, of course,
regulates the commission-houses, as is understood in the peanut business here,
though at present the stock on hand is in
such few hands that there could easily be a
combination against the factories. Frime,
25444c; common. 1242.

TURF NOTES.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) SARATOGA, August 19 .- First race-three quarters of a milemara won; Agnes second, Lizzie Krepps third. Time, 1:17‡.

Second race-one and a half miles-Barnum won; Jim Grest second, Elkwood third. Time, 2:43. Third race-three-quarter-mile heats—first heat, Lady Wayward won; Gleaner second, Billy Gilmore third. Time, 1:17. Second heat, Billy Gilmore won; Lord Lorne second Gleaner third. Time, 1:174. Third

1:18. Fourth race-one mile-Estrella won; Bess second, Matinee third. Time, 1:44). Fifth race-two and one fourth miles-Oneida Chief won; Abraham second, Mystic third. Time, 4:254.

heat, Lady Wayward won. Time,

MONMOUTH PARK, August 18 .-First race—for all ages, one mile— Preciosa won; Dry Monopole second. Markland third. Time, 1:44. Second race-three fourths of a mile-Montrose won; Queen Elizabeth

second, Julietta Colt third. Time, 1:15%. Third race-three quarters of a mile-Kingston won; King Fox second, Acalde third. Time, 1:14).

Fourth race-one and three sixteenths miles-Rupert won; Mink second, Springfield third. Time, 2:051. Fifth race-three-year-olds, one and three sixteenths miles - Peekskill won; Pasha second, Ballot third. Time, 2:051. Sixth race-steeplechase-Palanca

won; Judge Griffith second, Sun Star third. Time, 3:10.

A Fifteen-Hillion Call. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, August 19 .- The Treasury te-day issued a call for the redemption of \$15,000,000 of bonds. The call matures October 1st. The following is a description of the numbers: Fifty-dollar bonds, original No. 104 to original No. 123, both inclusive; \$100, No. 1522 to No. 1677; \$500, No. 650 to No. 728; \$1,000, No. 4207 to No. 4996; \$10,000, No. 10248 to No. 11663-total \$15,000,000. All

the Treasury Department any time before maturity, with interest to date of presentation,

the called bonds will be redeemed at

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] LEWISTON, ME., August 19 .- The Lewiston Steam-Mill Company have made an assignment to E. F. Packard and A. R. Savage. Their liabilities on notes and accounts are \$167,800. Of this \$58,000 is contingent, \$45,000 of the same being paper of C. F. Williams and Russell. Sheenan & Co., of Boston. The personal property of the company is estimated at \$60,000. No estimate is made of the value of other

property. The Relfast Disorders.

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. BELFAST, August 19 .- The magistrates of Belfast are in a quandary as to how to proceed in view of the ver-dict of wilful murder found againstnine policemen. They are charged with unnecessarily firing upon citizens during the recent riots. The policemen have been arrested and sent to jail. They intend to apply to the Court of the Queen's Bench for permission to give

Two mobs gathered to-day and indulged in stone-throwing, but were soon dispersed. Affairs here have almost resumed their normal condition, and no more serious rioting is feared. The military precautions have been relaxed. Narrow Escape of Tourists.

[By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch.] BERNE, August 19.—A large party of tourists have narrowly escaped death on the Matterhorn. While on that mountain an avalanche occurred, and they were completely imprisoned by huge banks of snow. Forty guides went to their assistance with ropes and ladders, and after superhuman efforts rescued them. Many of the tourists were suf-fering from frost. The rescued travellers received an ovation on arrival at Fermatt, where the news of their peril had been received.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, August 19 .- Dispatches from Aurora, Ind., state that Louis Hilbert was stabbed and killed by William Wilkins in the Aurora distillery to-day. Wilkins was arrested, and shortly afterwards was taken from jail and hanged to the shafting in the distillery. Wilkins had demanded time from Hilbert, which the latter refused. Hilbert is from St. Louis and Wilkins

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, AUG. 20, 1886. Sun rises 5:31 High Tips:
Sun sets 6:55 Morning 8:13
Moou rises 10:17 Evening 8:13 PORT OF RICHMOND, AUGUST 19, 1886.

Steamship Wyanoke, Haiphers, New York, merchandise and passengers, George W. Allen & Co.. agents.
Steamer Ploneer, Tunnill, Philadelphia. merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCartek, agent. merchandlae and parent rick, agent.
rick, agent.
rick, agent.
States mail, merchandlae and passengers.
L. B. Tatum, agent. Barkentine Geraldine (British), Adams, Bania, flour, Haxall, Crenshaw & Co.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, ACCOUNT 19TH. ABRIVED.

Steamship Empire (British), Davis, Baltimore, to load wheat,
Steamship Prior (British), Graham, New
Oriesns, to load coal.
Steamship Richmond, Boss, West Point,
and sailed for New York,
to load coal.
Schooner Eve R. Douglass, Lotts, Baltimore, to load coal.

SATERD.

Steam-schooner W. Armington, Drink-water, Boston, with coal.